

**TO DISCUSS -
GRAIN QUESTION**

**Common Problem of Western
Farmers to be Threshed
Out in Conference.**

The Manitoba Grain Growers' assoc.

5. Reciprocal demurrage.

safeguard the interests of the producers and also the interests of a minor-

the survey and grain standards boards, a general freight agent of the

the exchange, and, consequently, to competition either from the fact that

Reliable Our Sale Column Responsible

\$21,000 will purchase 90 feet on Jasper Avenue, close to the Presbyterian church; easy terms. This is only listed for a few days and the terms are very easy. Call on us for further particulars.

\$18,000 will handle a Jasper Avenue lot with two stores bringing in a rental of \$100 per month.

\$6,000 will handle a Jasper Avenue lot, in the East end, close in; very easy terms. Owner holds title. See us about this at once.

\$4,100 is the price for a lot in Block 3, H. B. N. north of the railway, with a spur line. Owner really must sell on account of going abroad.

\$900 each for two lots in the East end, south of the railway, close in; very easy terms.

\$6,500 is the snap price for a large stable in the city on Jasper Avenue. This is one of the best buys we have. Extra easy terms.

\$1,100 will purchase two lots in Government Avenue, facing on three streets. Half cash and balance easy.

\$725 is the exceptionally low price of a house and lot on Ross Flat; half cash and balance easy.

\$2,000 for a small house and lot north of the station, close in, on Block 3. Half cash and balance 12 months. This is worth looking into.

We have houses and lots in the East and West end from \$2,000 up to \$20,000. We should advise you to interview us as we can supply your wants.

Our list of improved farming lands close to Edmonton city is very large. We have several splendid propositions from 1-4 section up to 3 sections, from \$17 to \$20 per acre. Knowing most of the farmers in the district we are in a position to offer you something special and on easy terms. Call and see us if you are looking for reliable and valuable information pertaining to this country.

A large list of wild lands for sale.

The Seton-Smith Co. Red Star Land Office

P.O. Box 358. 62 McDougall Avenue. Phone 250

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESSES FOR GIRLS

A few years ago mothers either made their daughters' dresses or engaged a seamstress to do it for them, all of which meant more or less worry and considerable expense. Now-a-days mothers who know come to this store for Girls' Complete Outfitting, eliminating the disagreeable features of home planning and sewing, besides saving fully a quarter of the cost.

Infants' Robes in silk, lawn and muslins. Children's Dresses from 0 to 14 years in lawn, muslin, print, chambray and linens.

The styles are right, materials right, and prices right.

J. H. MORRIS & CO. DEPARTMENT STORE.

270 and 278 Jasper Avenue, East

248 JASPER, ROOM 6

Fraser Flats are the selling and paying business—some good buys.

Three (3) Corner Lots on Fourth Street, south of tracks \$1000

The Cheapest on the Market.

Want some good buys in Norwood for quick sale?

Nova Scotia Realty and Investment Co.

Advertise in the Bulletin

STRATHCONA NEWS

DUGGAN STREET WINE.

At the first of the Intermediate Baseball League matches last night Duggan street school defeated Grand Central school by a score of 15 to 10. At first it looked as if Grand Central would have a walk-over, but as the game proceeded Duggan street excelled in batting and fielding, with the result that they piled up a big score.

NEW C.P.R. SCHEDULE.

The new C.P.R. time table issued by the company takes effect on June 2nd. There are but small changes from the present time. The arrival and departure of trains at Strathcona are as follows: No. 9 will leave Calgary at 7:40, arriving at Strathcona at 10 o'clock daily. No. 11 will leave Calgary at 14:40 and arrive at Strathcona at 23:15 daily except Sunday. No. 10 will leave Strathcona at 9 o'clock and arrive at Calgary at 17:15 daily except Sunday. No. 12 will leave Strathcona at 18 o'clock daily and arrive at Calgary at 23:30.

LOCALS.

El. Lyon has returned from an extensive trip to the coast cities. Ground was broken yesterday on the excavation for the new Old fellows' temple.

The regular monthly meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society will be held Monday afternoon in the city council chamber at 3:30.

Steel Murdock, who was released several days ago from Fort Saskatchewan, was fined again yesterday before Magistrate Tipton for drunkenness. He was given \$5 and costs.

Alex Reid has about finished a handsome two-story house on the corner of McDougall avenue and West street. J. J. Stults is the contractor and the cost is about \$3,500.

David Forbes, a teamster of Walter's saw mill, had his right collar bone broken on Thursday morning. He was taken to the hospital, where the fracture was set by Dr. Crang.

Rev. David Flemming, who has returned from a two-month trip to Chicago, where he has been for a much needed rest, will occupy the pulpit of Knox Presbyterian Church again tomorrow.

D. J. McPhail, a graduate student of McMaster University, is spending a few days in Strathcona on a trip through the west. Mr. McPhail was a member of the McMaster Mission Band that visited the west two years ago.

To Discuss Grain Question

(Continued from Page 1)

To leave with a body of organized grain traders incorporated under charter the privilege of denying membership to a reputable competitor is in effect to give them the power to limit competition by arbitrarily saying how many and who shall engage in the privilege to trade with members of their body is to endanger the freedom of trade. The price which has been advanced from \$100 to \$140, may be advanced to \$400, or even to a larger amount.

(c) The question of reputability in effect of exclusion on such grounds must be subject to appeal from the decision of the exchange to an impartial tribunal named in the charter.

The necessity for this is that otherwise, the body of traders could arbitrarily exclude a person on technical grounds by alleging him to be disreputable simply because he might not be considered to have the proper attitude, either personal or general, towards certain members of the exchange, or to the methods adopted by the exchange. It must be remembered that the exchange is neither a club nor a fraternal society, but an association of traders ostensibly created in the interests of all the traders in certain commodities.

(d) A firm or corporation must be eligible to apply for and hold membership and enjoy privileges in its own name and exercise the rights of membership through an employee whom it may designate for that service.

At the present time a firm or corporation can only enjoy the privileges of the exchange through a membership held in the name of one of its employees, in the case of a firm, or one of its principal officers, in the case of a corporation. The ownership of a membership in such manner does not in itself entitle the firm or corporation to the privilege of membership. It must apply for and secure registration under the laws of the province. This registration may be refused without assigning any reason, or if granted, may be withdrawn on the giving of twenty-four hours' notice, also without assigning any reason.

(e) A member, whether person, firm or corporation, must be permitted to delegate the work of trading to an employee.

A membership in the exchange is secured for trading purposes, and as such is not intended for men to employ others as their representatives in business, it is but reasonable that a member should be allowed to delegate the actual work of trading to an employee intended of being forced to do it in person or through another member, as provided by by-law. Why should the traders in grain be more exclusive than other traders. Are they of higher rank and importance, or are their trade secrets to be guarded from the prying eyes of employees.

Maximum Price "Fixed." (f) There shall be no restrictions upon members as to prices paid, commissions charged nor as to agreements entered into with employees. The rules relating to commission and the maximum price rule enforced as they are by fines and penalties when taken in conjunction with the

agreement to be governed by them which every applicant for membership must sign, constitute, in effect if not in law, a conspiracy in restraint of trade shared in, either willingly or under compulsion of business necessity, by every member of the exchange. The whole system of fines and penalties as employed by the exchange is indefensible. As for the alleged motive of their employment "to maintain a higher standard of business morality and commercial integrity," it may be said that the morality and integrity which require to be maintained by innumerable jobs and penalties is not of a very high order, and if it were of a good order, fair dealing cannot be secured among the members without the disciplinary use of fines, suspension and expulsions, the type of men engaged in the grain trade must be such that too many legitimate safeguards cannot be thought of for their association for the protection of the producers.

(g) The power to suspend or cancel privileges shall not be wholly with the exchange, but provision must be made for an appeal to an impartial tribunal named in the charter.

Since the exchange, even though that is to say business relations with the exporters and millers who are members—must be necessary to the grain trader, the provision is required that there should be no power of even a majority of rival traders to financially destroy any of their competitors.

(h) The arbitrary interference with the business methods of a member and the inequitable inquiry into such matters must be prohibited.

These are the characteristic methods employed by trusts and combines. Under the by-laws of the exchange a member may be interrogated by the council of the exchange with respect to his business and business relations with others, and for fear he may seek refuge in lies, can be compelled to make a statutory declaration as to the truth of his statements and in compliance to this provision would be a clause in the by-law providing for the use of the thumb-screw and rack seeking injury in policy.

(i) The government should have free access at all times to the minutes, books and accounts of the exchange and no by-laws shall be passed or amended without first being submitted to the minister of agriculture and revenue.

Since a person might secure membership under by-laws that are so prejudicially affect his business, but which would not affect it, there would be no reason that new by-laws be rigidly supervised before coming into force.

(j) Provision must be made whereby the public shall have access to a gallery overlooking the trading room during the progress of the trading sessions that the character of the trading may be observed. This provision requires no comment.

Abolition of Options. Dealing in options, or in other words gambling in futures, must be abolished by Dominion statute. Ninety per cent of the so-called business of wheat do not represent the delivery of real grain from one person to another. Eliminate the dealing in options from the grain exchange and what was left where real grain would be bought and sold at prices based on supply and demand.

Wheat would still be bought and sold but not as often as to its delivery and acceptance except on pain of the same penalties as given in the case of the violations of ordinary contracts.

No person should be permitted to offer grain for sale of which he is not the owner. To sell a million bushels of wheat of which one is not the owner is to purchase the same amount without any desire of expectation that delivery will be made in a pure gamble that the risk will be good can come of gambling, and much evil is associated therewith. Professional gamblers are a burden to the community which permits their presence, as by the nature of their game they cannot live on any one hand.

In general reference to 1 and 2 it may be said that a grain exchange may be secured by recommendations to perform by co-operation quotations can be secured by the union of members. Trading terms established by mutual agreement that no collusion will arise as to contracts. Provision can be made for the arbitration of all commercial disputes between members.

Satisfactory quarters can be provided for carrying on trading operations and recording sales and purchases. Officers and servants can be employed to carry out the work of the association. Places of meeting for assemblies and general meetings of members can be provided. Recommendations can be made by the united voices of assemblies of traders to legislative bodies from time to time as seems necessary.

All these useful functions may be performed, however, without any fixing of prices, arbitrary commission rules, exclusion of dealers or the arbitrary interference with the business methods of members or any deleterious system of fines or penalties. Lack of business morality would be its own inevitable penalty as it bears its own burden in business world, and the sound or had the reputation of not fulfilling his business obligations would soon cease to be in a position to trade with the reputable members.

A grain exchange should be a place where men meet together to make sales and purchases of real grain, not a place where gambling in futures is the principal occupation of its members.

Amendments of Criminal Code. In the amendments, rules, by-laws, grain exchange and grain dealers' association, which have lately been before the courts and the bar of public opinion, do not render them liable to public contempt, or the loss of public confidence, or the loss of public confidence of an association, it is amended. It is quite probable that the proposed amendments to the Criminal Code will be passed, and the consideration of the conference.

Everett Chamberlain, president of the large elevator interests supported by many strong financial institutions.

(Continued on Page 2)

FREEZE!!

Your own Ice Cream. We have all sizes of freezers from 1 qt. to 20 qts., they are of the latest pattern and will make Ice Cream in the shortest possible time. Easy to operate.

Ross Bros., Ltd.

Hardware and Stoves

Phone 32. 337-341 Jasper Ave.

Edmonton Horse Exchange

Larose & Bell, Proprietors.

The Pioneer Horse Dealers of the City.



For fifteen years we have catered to the wants of the horse lover to his entire satisfaction.

We buy either a single horse or a carload and sell the same way. We also take cattle in exchange.

We Guarantee Everything We Sell.

We cordially invite all horse lovers and contemplative buyers to examine our stables of all classes of horses before purchasing elsewhere.

We have in stock a number of second hand wagons and harness.

We are here to stay. Terms to suit purchaser.

EDMONTON HORSE EXCHANGE

Larose & Bell, Proprietors, Corner of Rice and Namay Ave.

See Campbell Furniture Co.'s RUGS WEST WINDOW FOR RUGS THAT THEY ARE OFFERING AT

SPECIAL PRICE THIS WEEK

150 Aryan All-Wool Squares bought before the advance in price. As for wearing qualities and fastness of color their guarantee goes with each square.

They have these Squares in the following sizes in very rich colorings and patterns.

7'6 x 9. Regular price \$10.00. Sale price: \$8.80	9 x 12. Regular price \$17.50. Sale price: \$15.20
9 x 9. Regular price \$12.00. Sale price: \$10.25	9 x 12-6. Regular price \$18.00. Sale price: \$15.00
9 x 10-6. Regular price \$14.50. Sale price: \$12.50	10-6 x 12. Regular price \$19.00. Sale price \$16.25

Kindly examine these Goods and ask to be shown through the Carpet Curtain and Drapery Department.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

Capital all paid up \$14,400,000
 Reserve Fund \$11,000,000
 Assets \$166,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G. Hon. Pres.
 Hon. Sir George A. Drummond, K.C.M.G. President
 E. S. Clouston Vice-President and General Manager

Branches and Agencies at all principal ports in Canada; also in London (England), New York, Chicago and Spokane, and Newfoundland.
 Collections made on favorable terms.
 Drafts sold available at all points in the United States, Europe and Canada, Hong Kong and Yokohama.

Interest allowed on Deposits at current rates from date of opening account and credited quarterly, on the last days of March, June, September and December, until further notice.

E. C. Pardee, Manager Edmonton Branch

Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE : : : : TORONTO.

CAPITAL PAID UP : : : : \$4,730,000
 RESERVE : : : : \$4,730,000

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Notice to Savings Bank Depositors

This Bank will hereafter pay interest on SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS

4 TIMES A YEAR

JANUARY, APRIL, JULY AND OCTOBER

G. R. F. KIRKPATRICK, MANAGER, Edmonton Branch.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

ESTABLISHED 1867

R. W. WALKER, President
 ALICE LAIRD, General Manager
 A. R. TRELAND, Superintendent of Branches

Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000
 Reserve, 5,000,000
 Total Assets, - 113,000,000

Branches throughout Canada, and in the United States and England

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

COMMERCIAL AND FARMERS' PAPER DISCOUNTED

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Deposits of \$1 and upwards received, and interest allowed at current rates. The depositor is subject to no delay whatever in the withdrawal of the whole or any portion of the deposit.
 EDMONTON BRANCH—T. M. Turnbull, Manager.

THE NORTHERN BANK

Established a little over a year ago, in order to serve the best interests of Western Canada, this Bank has constantly and consistently stood for all that is progressive and substantial in the country's development; and in return has shared liberally in the prosperity which has been enjoyed by the West. From the first special stress has been laid upon the importance of saving, and even the smallest accounts receive the most considerate attention.
 EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING TRANSACTED.

Authorized Capital
 6,000,000

Paid Up Capital
 \$1,200,000

Reserve Fund
 \$50,000

A. SCOTT, Local Manager, Edmonton.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

The Pioneer Bank of the West

Farmers are invited to open accounts with—and transact all financial business through—this bank.

Notes for large and small amounts discounted at reasonable rates.

Wholesale Checks, payable at other banks, cashed at face value.
 Money Orders and Drafts sold, available in all parts of Canada and the United States.

Savings Bank Dept.—Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards.
 Interest paid quarterly.
 Edmonton Branch. J. J. ANDERSON, Manager

From One Day To The Other

An Apple Orchard in the Spring.

Have you seen an apple orchard in the spring?

In the spring?

An English apple orchard in the spring?

When the spreading trees are hoary with their wealth of promised glory, to the north sings its story.

In the spring?

Have you plucked the apple blossoms in the spring?

In the spring?

And caught their subtle odors in the spring?

Pink buds peeping at the light, crumpled petals baby white—just to touch them a delight—In the spring?

If you have not, then, you know not, in the spring.

In the spring.

Half the color, beauty, wonder of the spring.

No sweet sight can I remember half so precious, half so tender, As the apple blossoms render, in the spring.

"Old man, I'm sorry to see you carry such a looking umbrella as that."

"Why so, my dear boy? I think it's a peculiarly fine one, and a credit to my man's taste."

"Is it old man? so it is. I'm sorry to see you carrying it because it looks exactly like one I used to carry and have lost track of somehow."

Chicago Tribune.

"You must have been dreaming of someone proposing to you last night, Laura."

"How is that?"

"Why, I heard you for a whole quarter of an hour crying out 'yes!'"

Fliegende Blätter.

Foolish Pursuit of Wealth.

It is not well to be too eager to acquire wealth, especially when it entails long hours of work and constant anxiety.

In the desire to grow rich, we make too much haste, and suffer greatly in health and in the reasonable enjoyment of life. We work day and night when occasion appears to demand it. We take no count of days of rest, or any other time. It is in work and scheme, scheme and work all the time. We at last awake in our old age to the fact that we have made a great mistake.

It is the wife's duty to check this. She should take care that he does not become so consumed by the notion that he must constantly improve his condition by unceasing labor, very often day, and thus let his slip away and his health go with it.

Very frequently a wife forces herself to do this, and thus makes herself instead of keeping him in check. She sees money coming in, and she spends it, not troubling about how he works to get it or in which way he obtains the coveted wealth.—The Monitor.

A Hypothetical Question.

"Miss de Smythe," began the young man, "I want to ask you a hypothetical question."

"The girl nodded assent."

"If a young man of good family and sound health and an assured income of \$5,000 were to meet the most charming of girls and feed her tea cream for a year; if she had a complexion like a rose, hair a crown of golden glory, the head of a fairy, the bearing of a queen; if she knew how not to play the piano, how to induce her small brother to absent himself; was versed in cooking, competent to superintend a home; and if the young man audaciously catching the girl alone were to murmur into her ear of pearl: 'Will you marry me?' what, in your estimation, would be her condition of mind and what her answer?"

"While not an expert alchemist," responded the girl, coyly, "I think she'd believe him a chump for being so slow, but she'd say 'yes!'"

With the preliminaries thus settled, the naming of the day was a simple matter.—Philadelphia Ledger.

SOCIAL.

Mrs. George Manuel is issuing invitations for a young people's dance for Tuesday next.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. F. S. O'Connor gave a large tea which was thoroughly enjoyed by all. The room was beautifully decorated with crimson and white roses, and the tea table looked exceedingly pretty. Streamers of the yellow ribbon entwined with similar were suspended from the electric fixture to the table, forming a canopy for a huge cluster of lilies. Mrs. O'Connor wore a handsome black satinette skirt with cream lace bodice. Mrs. Turnbull served coffee while Mrs. Stewart poured tea. Mrs. Crockett attended to the ice, and Miss

Creighton, Miss Greenwood, Miss Stuart passed refreshments. The invited guests included Mrs. (Mayor) Greenhead, Mrs. W. A. Greenhead, Mrs. Handley, Mrs. A. Young, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Bratcliffe, Mrs. Almon, Mrs. Nicholas, Mrs. Pace, Mrs. McKeown, Mrs. Beck, Mrs. Manuel, Mrs. Duncan Smith, Mrs. McMahon, Mrs. Joliet, Miss Shipley, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Graydon, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Halloway, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Kenwood, Mrs. Sloan, Mrs. and the Misses Poirion, Mrs. (Senator) Roy and her children left yesterday morning for Galt Lake.

M. and Mrs. Moore have returned to Edmonton and are stopping at the Updown.

Mayor and Mrs. Griesbach are returning to the coast next week during their stay in the city they have been the reason d'être of many social functions. Rev. Mr. Gray and his mother, Mrs. Gray, gave a small dinner in their honor, and on Thursday last they were entertained at luncheon by Mrs. R. W. Day.

Mrs. H. C. Taylor, of Fifth street, is leaving shortly for the coast and will not receive again this season.

Coat Shirt

Open all the way down the front. Slip on and like a coat.

The button fastener and doesn't get rumpled.

Made in styles for business or dress wear.

Don't cost any more than the old uncomfortable kind.

Fast colors in the newest patterns or plain white.

MAKERS, Berlin, Canada

FIRST CLASS

Dressmaking

SPECIALTIES:

Evening and Tailor Made Gowns.

Ladies own Materials made up.

MISS TAYLOR

Will take over the business lately carried on by Miss Fenton at 639 6th Street W. on and after May 25th.

Phone No. 294.

Spaces

In The

Fair

Grounds

for Booths, Exhibits,

and Advertising can

be had on application to the Secretary-Treasurer.

H. R. Mountfield,

Sec.-Treas.

Merchants Bank of Canada

Established 1864.

Head Office, - Montreal

National Trust Co. Limited.

Capital \$1,000,000. Reserve \$450,000.

NOTES AS

EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, OR TRUSTEE.

Solicitors bringing Estates to this Company are retained in the professional care thereof.

A. M. Stewart, Manager, Edmonton Branch, Corner Jasper and 1st Street.

Safety Deposit Boxes to Rent

AT

The Traders' Bank of Canada

For Safe Keeping of Deeds, Mortgages, Wills or other Valuables.



Rennie's Academy of Dancing, 927 3rd St., Edmonton, N. of Jasper

Assembly, Thursday Ev'g
 Dancing from 8.30 to 12

SUMMER PRICES.

Private Lessons by Appointment.

MR. AND MRS. D. G. RENNIE.

Savings Bank

DEPARTMENT

Capital \$6,000,000.00

Branches in the leading cities and towns in Canada and Agents in the leading cities of the world.

A General Banking Business Transacted at all Branches

EDMONTON BRANCHES

Main Office—A. C. FRASER, Mgr.

Hampden Ave.—A. C. Fraser, Mgr. W. S. Briggs, Sub-Mgr.

Lot 31, River Lot 30, Block 2, \$450.00. Cash \$275; 4 and 8 months.

United Empire Agencies

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603 First Street, EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

P.O. Box 526.

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2nd Street, North of Castle Hotel. Phone 533.

G. A. JOHNSON

PROPRIETOR.

PATERSON'S

The Cough Drop

That Cures

Demands the three-colored

kind in the red and yellow box

20 Per Cent Advance in

Camrose

After This Week

Fairview Addition

is only a stone's throw from the Main Street. 12 Blocks NOW SOLD. TEN DAYS WILL CLOSE IT OUT. BUY NOW.

Mountfield & Graves

Owners. 334 and 336 Jasper.

Take Your Choice

OLD DELTON,	Lots 50 x 150	\$185 to \$300
INGLEWOOD,	" 50 x 150	90 to 250
WESTMOUNT	" 50 x 140	100 to 200
FAIRVIEW	-	200 to 300
OLD NORWOOD	-	350 to 600
NEW	-	320 to 500
PARKDALE	-	225 to 350
KING POWELL	-	275 to 500
GROAT	-	300 to 2,000
H. B. R.	North C.N.R.	750 to 5,000

The Great West Land Co., Ltd.

Phone 138

288 Jasper Ave., East

E. I. Smith's

Jams, Jellies and Preserves

Sold by all Grocers

Guaranteed
 Pure

EDMONTON DAILY BULLETIN

DAILY—Delivered in City, 9¢ per year. By mail, per year, 25¢. By mail, to United States, per year, 35¢.

SEMI-WEEKLY—Subscriptions per year, 50¢. Subscribers in the United States, per year, 75¢. Subscriptions in advance.

BULLETIN CO. LTD.
BURNHAM BUILDING,
Manager.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1930.

POSTAL RATES ON BRITISH PAPERS.

A reader writes The Bulletin for particulars of the new postal arrangements between Canada and Great Britain, availing that the local prices of British papers have been increased in consequence of "increased postal charges." So far from the postal rates on British publications being increased the rates were very materially decreased on publications imported in bulk and remain unchanged on packages weighing two ounces or less. The only purpose for which the postal arrangements were altered was that the rates might be reduced, and the reduction affected amounts to 25 per cent. of the former charges. On no class of publications were the rates increased.

For the information of those who may be particularly interested, we reproduce below the statement made in the House of Commons by the Postmaster General on April 13th. The same statement was made the same day by the British Postmaster General in the Imperial Parliament.

"The following arrangement has been made between His Majesty's Postmaster General, Mr. Sydney Buxton, and the Postmaster General of Canada, and will come into force on May 1, 1930.

At present the rate of British newspapers, magazines and trade journals going to Canada is that fixed by the Postal Union convention, viz.: Half-penny per two ounces, which is roughly equivalent to 4d., or eight cents, per pound.

Under existing conditions the article in question are unable to obtain a footing in Canada, with the consequence that the volume of newspapers, magazines, etc., circulated in Canada is very inconsiderable.

"This state of affairs is unfavorable to the growth of close sympathy and common sentiment between Canada and the mother country, and in, at the same time, prejudicial to the mutual trade and material interests of both countries.

"With a common desire of providing and encouraging, in regard to these matters, freer and more mutually profitable intercourse between the United Kingdom and Canada, His Majesty's Postmaster General and the Postmaster General of Canada have agreed to the following:

"The postage from the United Kingdom to Canada on registered newspapers and on bona-fide magazines and trade journals (published at regular intervals of not more than one month) is to be reduced at the rate of a penny per pound, two cents on each package, the charges on packets not exceeding two ounces, remaining at a half-penny. The present limit of weight of five pounds for a packet will be maintained, and certain administrative regulations will be laid down by the British Post office.

"This special reduction will place Great Britain in the future in at least as favorable a postal position towards Canada in regard to the articles in question as that occupied by any other country. The reduction is based on a consideration of the very special and peculiar position, geographically and otherwise, occupied by Canada, and is granted also in consideration of the fact that the Dominion Postmaster General undertakes to carry free of ocean transit charges all British newspapers, magazines and trade journals sent from the United Kingdom to Canada by vessels under contract with the Canadian Government, thus relieving the British Postoffice of the cost of such transit charges on the articles in question (approximately, 21-3d., 4-10d. cents a pound).

"The arrangement will remain in force for a period of four years, unless previously modified or concluded by mutual agreement."

THE GAS PROPOSITIONS.
On Monday the ratepayers are to vote on two gas propositions. That gas would be a boon to the city is not denied by any one. The prices charged for electric light are high, coal oil by the time it reaches Edmonton costs a good deal, and artificial gas would

furnish a fairly cheap as well as an excellent light. In connection with these franchises there are a few things which might be considered—

1—The city needs gas.

2—Artificial gas can and will be made if the bylaw is carried. Natural gas can only be discovered and the company has been four years at work now and may be four more with the same results.

3—The artificial gas franchise is not a monopoly.

4—Artificial gas makes an excellent and economical fuel for kitchen ranges in summer.

5—The city is not prepared to go into the gas business at present and probably will not be in a position to attempt it for years, so if the people want cheaper light they can be certain of having it only by endorsing the artificial gas bylaw on Monday.

6—The argument that an artificial gas plant would injure the city electric light plant goes to prove that gas would be cheaper light, and by the way if artificial gas would injure the lighting plant what would the discovery of natural gas do to it?

7—It is well that some of the advice the Natural Gas company take the trouble to announce their principles of municipal ownership, otherwise these principles would remain unidentified.

8—The exclusive natural gas franchise fixes the price of natural gas at over three times its price in Medicine Hat, the price of artificial gas is fixed as low relatively as in any town in Canada.

9—Electric energy is costing some in the city over 100 per horse power per year. With artificial gas power can be secured in Edmonton for 300 per horse power per year, the commissioners' report to the contrary notwithstanding.

10—The artificial gas franchise has been surrounded by almost every possible safeguard. The people are protected in it.

11—The work of laying pipes for the artificial gas plant will be started at once, while the streets are torn up for other purposes. Those for natural gas will be laid—when they discover the gas.

12—The Natural Gas company is a monopoly. Are you opposed to monopoly, or are you a municipal ownership man in principle and a supporter of monopoly in practice?

These are some of the things the electors should consider when they vote on Monday, and upon the result of the vote depends whether or not this city has to have an efficient and certain gas service at once, something that is very necessary to the development of Edmonton.

A WORTHY CAUSE.

The ratepayers vote on Monday on a bylaw authorizing a grant of \$50,000 to the city hospital. In the event of the grant being given the city will be relieved of the burden of providing hospital care, and after the necessary amendment of the charter is secured the entire board of Directors will be elected by the ratepayers as citizens and school trustees are now elected. This provides that the money of the city shall be spent under the supervision of the city's representatives. This Edmonton needs increased hospital accommodation requires no proof beyond the fact that the three hospitals now in existence are usually crowded to the limit of efficient handling. That our needs in this respect will increase very rapidly in the immediate future is also assured. In some way or other these requirements must be provided and provided mainly at the city's expense. Whether through the medium of voluntary contribution or through the regular channel of the city treasury the ratepayer of the city must in the long run bear the burden of providing hospital accommodation. The advantages of doing so through the regular channels are that all citizens bear their proportion of the burden and that the institution is placed on a safer footing than if dependent altogether on voluntary donations. The present arrangement does not provide to abolish the opportunity for private donations by instituting municipal support. The grant proposed amounts to only one-third of the cost of the new hospital building, and in completing the sum and providing for the maintenance of the institution there will be ample opportunity for the exercise of charity. Meantime the assistance from the city is badly needed and well deserved.

CURRENT COMMENT.

There is more than a figure-of-speech relationship between the letter of Mayor Grinbach and "natural gas." And the volume of similarity between the two.

Ontario meteorological office claim there was a winter like this sixty-five

years ago. We doubt it, but we are going to prepare for 1971 all the same.

"Wine, women and graft," Fowler visited Calgary this week. The Herald assured its readers next day that he spent only three hours in town on that after effect. They doubtless believed easier then.

Calgary News: "A short time ago the mayor of Edmonton stated that unless he was paid \$5,000 he could not afford to accept the position of 'mayor for another term.' Edmonton hasn't closed with the offer."

A contemporary remarks truthfully that "Today in the province of Alberta the crops of all kinds show excellent growth, the weather is now 'mild and the people are in a splendid mood; also the cattle on a thousand hills are fattening for the markets of the world.' This does not, however, entitle Toronto papers to say that Alberta 'people' rank midway between cereals and 'cetties.'"

CHINESE MISSIONARIES.
New York, May 31.—American missionaries stationed in the Chinese province of Kwang-Tung, where the standard of rebellion against the Chinese ministry has been raised, are believed by the Presbyterian board of foreign missions to have suffered no injury thus far from the outbreak.

The destruction of the German mission, stationed at Linchow by a Chinese mob, the Rev. Dr. Arthur Brown, secretary of the Presbyterian board, said today probably occurred in the Linchow where the Presbyterian missionaries are stationed, but in another city of the same name several hundred miles away and near the coast. He said that the Presbyterians would have called if they had been any trouble at their station.

Concerning the rebellion the Rev. Mr. Brown said: "A new movement of stupendous proportion is now taking place in China. It is the who's, peaceful, and not directed against the missionaries or other foreigners. It is political and economic rather than religious, and is due in part to the Japanese invasion which deeply stirred the Asiatics."

This movement is being directed by Chinamen who are opposed to violence, as they learned by bitter experience in the boxer movement '98 that the Chinese were not competent to engage with white men in warfare. But despite the wishes of the conservative leaders there are occasional outbreaks, and the appearance of mob violence from time to time is indicative of the restlessness of the people.

There are in Kwang Tung, Presbyterian mission stations at Linchow and Kwang-Hua on the north, and at Canton, Shek-Lung and Young Kong in the south."

Shortage of the rice crop, increased taxation, and the Manchou dynasty are the causes ascribed for the uprising by the Rev. Dr. Frank D. Gamewell of the Methodist board of missions. "There are in the whole empire about 4,000,000 Manchous," said Dr. Gamewell. "But they control over 400,000,000 Chinese. Now, the cry of the governed against the governing classes is China for the Chinese," and it is annually gaining in strength. South of the Yang-Tze river the anti-dynasty party is at its best, and is constantly fostered by many secret societies. It is not primarily an anti-foreign movement, but it is a menace to all foreigners, and especially to the missionaries, because of the mob spirit that may be engendered by it at any time."

24 Jasper 24
The Canadian North West Co.
140 Jasper W. Phone 202. P. O. Box 781

YOUR GARDEN
You will want it to look better this year than ever. We are prepared to supply you with

The most suitable plants for the purpose also
HANGING BASKETS. WINDOW BOXES.
Send in your order early.

Ramsay's Greenhouses
Corner Eleventh and Victoria Avenue
Phone 223 P.O. Box 52

Snaps in H.B.R.
Crown Real Estate Co.
Lot 245, Block 5 - \$1250
\$1150 for Lot 199, Block 7
Phone 573 Box 919
Gaudin & Drake, Real Estate Brokers.

545 Phone 545

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Solid wide Vestibule Trains on Coaches and Sleeping Cars between

Chicago, London, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Portland, Boston,

and the Principal Business Centers of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.
Longest Double-track Route under one management on the American Continent.

For Time Tables, etc., address

A. S. DUFF,
General Agent Passenger Department
260 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.



HIT!
It's the long shot that shows up the quality of both gun and shooter.

DOMINION AMMUNITION
will stand the severest test.
The quality is guaranteed by the Dominion.
If your dealer cannot supply, write to us.
James Curran & Co., Ltd.
OTTAWA.

WANTED
IN EVERY TOWN

ONE reliable man to take orders for custom-made clothes. Union label. Highest compensation. Experience not necessary.

REX TAILORING CO. - Toronto

SKYLIGHTS & VENTILATORS
METALLIC ROOFING CO.
For sale by Gilmour, Clancy & Grindley, Edmonton.

BODE'S GUM
Pure and Wholesome

What a mistake to use coarse salt for cooking! Fine, pungent WINDSOR SALT adds such a delicious to the food!

The 99c Store
237 Jasper Avenue East.
Dechene & Duhamel

We carry a Big Line of Stationery. Pads, 5c to 35c; notepaper in boxes, 15c to 50c; scribbles all at 5c; envelopes, 5c to 25c per package. We also carry the morning newspaper; see window for bargains.

OPPORTUNITIES

Fine lot on Jasper, Block 5; very easy terms.
Lot opposite Alberta College with buildings.
Eighth street, south Jasper, lot only; snap.
Double corner, Block 9, North Jasper; price right.
Improved 1-4 section, 19 miles from city, 87 ac. acre.
Several fine coal propositions.

The Canadian North West Co.
140 Jasper W. Phone 202. P. O. Box 781

YOUR GARDEN
You will want it to look better this year than ever. We are prepared to supply you with

The most suitable plants for the purpose also
HANGING BASKETS. WINDOW BOXES.
Send in your order early.

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Crown Real Estate Co.
Lot 245, Block 5 - \$1250
\$1150 for Lot 199, Block 7
Phone 573 Box 919
Gaudin & Drake, Real Estate Brokers.

SPECIAL DISPLAY

Ladies' Coats and Suits

at the

Hudson's Bay Stores

We have just received a large importation of Ladies' Rain Coats and Suits. These are without doubt the most stylish and exclusive designs that we have ever had.

There is a feeling with the Edmonton Ladies to wear nothing that is not absolutely the latest. We have, therefore, gone more extensively into these high grade goods.

The New Eton Suit, with Gibson shoulder, is one of our most popular designs this season, in Fine Tweeds trimmed with Persian trimming, also in Chiffon Broadcloth, Panama Cloth and light weight Serges.

In Ladies' Coats we have a Novelty made in Cream Serge and Cream Hopsack, beautifully embroidered with Silk at \$10.00, \$15.00, and \$18.00. This is undoubtedly the smartest thing of the season.

Your inspection is cordially invited.

Ask for our Illustrated Catalogue of Spring Styles

Hudson's Bay Stores

Mac's Clothing Store
OUR PLASTIC FORM CLOTHING HAS ARRIVED

This clothing is exceptionally well tailored. The shoulders are perfect and fit all that could be desired. We have it in various patterns and styles.

Union men remember this is the only union made clothing sold in the city of Edmonton. Each garment having the union label. Call and see it. We will be open for a few evenings till 9 o'clock.

Mac's Clothing Store
Corner Namayo and Clara. PROPRIETOR

Do you Want your Vehicle Painted?

If so call on us. We have a large stock of the best materials and have had fourteen years practical experience in the Carriage Business.

WE CAN GIVE YOU SATISFACTION.
GREGORY & SHILLETTO,
AUTOMOBILE AND CARBAGE PAINTERS,
Clark St., Half Block East Namayo Ave.
Phone 205. P.O. Box 941.

\$12.00 Per Acre, Improved Farm. 6 Miles from C.P.R. Easy Terms.
J. A. WALKER & CO.
110 JASPER AVENUE EAST, NORWOOD BLOCK.
Phone 587. P.O. Box 285.

THE MIDNIGHT SUN LUNCH COUNTER AND CAFE
Where Eating is the pleasure it should be, and not the mere duty is so often it.
HOWARD STREET, 3 DOORS NORTH BANK "F" MONTREAL.
10c. LINES SPECIALTY. JOE W. FIFE, Proprietor.

The most Delicious Tea
... you ever tasted ...

Blue Ribbon

Specially blended from the choicest
selected hill-grown leaf to exactly
suit the hard waters of the west

Lead Packets 50c. a pound.

Financial and Commercial News

New Canadian Trade Grows.
Ottawa, Ont., May 31.—The customs
receipts of the Dominion for the
month shows the extraordinary in-
crease of \$1,500,000 over May, 1906.
The figures are \$5,333,333 for the pre-
sent month compared with \$4,124,000
for May 1906.

For two months of the present fi-
scal year, that is for April and May,
increases, \$1,736,367.

Copper.

Boston, Mass., May 31.—Copper
showed good gains during the morn-
ing, but after noon, on slow dealings,
a good part of the advance was
lost. Outside of Amalgamated Copper,
Copper Range and North Butte, little
activity was shown. The close was
soft generally.

Call Money.

New York, May 31.—Money on call
steady. Highest 2 3/4 per cent., low-
est 2. Calling rate 2 1/2. Last loan, 2.
Close bid 3 1/2, offered at 2. Time loans
steady, 60 days, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4, and 90
days, 3 3/4 to 4 per cent.

Bills and Specie.

New York, May 31.—Close prime
mercantile paper, 6 1/2 per cent. stor-
ing exchange easy at 4.80 to 5.00 for
demand and at 4.50 to 4.80 for
60-day bills. Post office rates, 4.8 1/2
and 4.8 1/4. Commercial bills, 4.83 1/2 to
4.85 1/4. Bar silver, 67 1/2. Mexican
dollars, 59, government bonds steady,
railroad bonds steady.

Bradstreet's Weekly Summary.

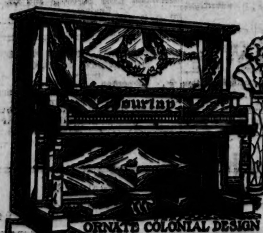
New York, May 31.—Bradstreet's
tomorrow will say:
Except in parts of Western Can-
ada, where better weather has bright-
ened retail trade, Canadian business
as a whole has been slow, both with
retailers and jobbers. Re-order trade
is still checked, but deliveries on or-
ders of goods bought some time ago
are heavy and shipments are large.
The dry-goods trade is relatively the
quietest. Immigration is of unprece-
dented volume.

SKILL IN THE MAKING

The brand of Clothing most elaborated throughout Canada for
carefully selected materials and superior workmanship in the mak-
ing is

Sanford
Brand

Made by reliable manufacturers and sold by all up-to-date Clothiers.
W. E. SANFORD MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Hamilton, Ont. Winnipeg.



Gourelay Pianos

**HAVE YOU FOUND THE
ANSWER TO THE EVER-
RECURRING "PIANO
QUESTION"**

Every excellence in design
construction and tone is
embodied in the highest
degree attainable in the

GOURLAY PIANOS

Are you a Home-lover, a Virtuoso, a Vocalist or a Teacher of music?
A Gourelay Piano will delight the eye with a beauty, unexcelled in
art-design, ravish the ear with the purest "grand"
quality of tone, and aid the concert-pianist in artistic
performance.

**GOURLAY PIANOS SATISFY EVERY TEST
OF TIME AND USE**

High priced but worth the price
Special payment plans
Shipped anywhere in Canada on approval
Write your needs to
GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING
Head Office—197 Yonge St., Toronto



FIREPROOF WINDOWS

A. B. URMSBY

Local Agents, German, Clancy &
Grindley.



SEASON 1907.

**FOUR IMPORTED
STALLIONS FOR SERVICE**

Namely (1) Clydesdale (1)
Percheron (1) Shire (1)
Thoroughbred.

The above Stallions will
stand for service at

Baldwine's Barn
at the extreme east end of
Jasper Avenue.

STRATHCONA PROPERTY

WHITE AVENUE
Lots from \$500.00
\$25,000.00

McLEAN & O'BRIEN

Opposite Plaiddealer Office

STRATHCONA

Phone 95 P. O. Box 45

Western Cartage Co.

W. H. Weidrick, Prop.

Phone 524. P. O. Box 673

No. 36 McDougall Avenue south, two
doors north of the Edmonton club, op-
posite Grand View Hotel.

EXPRESS, GARBAGE TRANSFER.

Special attention given to handling
freight, furniture and pianos.

New Piano Haul, New Piano Truck,

Low Piano Wagon.

We take all responsibility for dam-
age to pianos and we satisfy our cus-
tomers.

Proof: We have the largest trade
in this line in the city.

Storage warehouse for all kinds of
merchandise.

COMMON SENSE

EXTERMINATOR

KILLS BED BUGS, ROACHES,
MOTHS, RATS AND MICE

All dealers or write for testimonials.

Common Sense Manufacturing Co.,
381 Queen St. W., Toronto.

The Acme Company, Limited

Jasper Ave., Cor. Second St.

Special Announcement

**OUR MONTHLY CLEARANCE SALE
WILL BE HELD WEDNESDAY,
JUNE 5th.**

The many people who have taken advantage of
these Monthly Sales well know the great money-saving
opportunities which they unfold.

JUNE 5th On Wednesday, JUNE 5th

along with our numerous offerings we will close out at

Cost Price

our large stock of LADIES' COSTUMES represented by
One Hundred and Fifty Garments, all this Season's
most stylish productions of the Best Canadian and
American Makes. Do not miss this chance to get a
Costume at the price they cost us.

The Acme Company, LIMITED

What Is the Matter With

Beechmount

IT'S ALL RIGHT!!

Do you know where it is?

Do you know what it costs?

Do you know the terms of sale?

Do you know when it goes on the market?

CALL AT OUR OFFICE

And we will tell you all about it, and we have no doubt but that we can
convince you that the location is the best, the prices and terms the most
attractive, and that as a money-maker it is beyond peradventure.

Situated as it is between the G.T.P. Shops and tracks, facing Namayo
Avenue, and only one-half mile beyond the City limits, it is unsurpassed.

Anyone would be justified in selling his boots, his shirt, or anything
but his soul and buying.

Beechmount on Sale June 1st

Controlled By Dickinson & Trueman

209 Jasper Ave. East. Up Stairs. Phone 217

DOORS.
A. B. ORMSBY, LIMITED
SHEPHERD ROAD, HULL.

of admission: children 50c or before noon of Thursday, 10th. Lowest or any tender not strictly accepted. Plans and specimens may be seen at the office

DOORS.
A. B. ORMSBY, LIMITED
SHEPHERD ROAD, H. H. H. H. H.

JOHNSON & LINES,
Architects, Alta.

FRIENDS TO FRIENDS.
The personal recommendations of people who have been cured of coughs and colds by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy have done more than all else to make it a staple article of trade and commerce over the entire face of the earth. It is a

A. B. ORMSBY, LIMITED
SHEPHERD BARNUM BUILDING

people who have been cured of coughs and colds by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, have done more than all else to make it a staple article of trade and commerce over

AROUND THE CITY

Girl wanted to work in the laundry at Bulletin Office.

THE WEATHER.

Maximum 54, minimum 37, barometer 30.2.

LOCALS.

Mrs. Charles Neale has been taken to the General Hospital for an operation.

Mrs. McGuire, a commercial traveler from Calgary, was taken to the General Hospital yesterday.

Miss Elizabeth Donald, of Stony, was brought into the city yesterday and was taken to the General Hospital.

The ambulance was called yesterday afternoon to remove Mrs. Beasmy from her home to the General Hospital.

Charles W. Leonard, who has been teaching school for the last five years at St. John's, has come to live in Edmonton.

The Montreal edition of the West-End Review will not be published until next week on account of delay in getting the copy to this publication.

The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Hospital Aid will be held in the school at the Presbyterian church, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The third game of the Edmonton Calgary baseball series will commence at the regular hour, 8:30, M. G. Guichen and Ford on the firing line for Edmonton, Shires and Driscoll for Calgary.

W. B. Creighton, editor of the Christian Guardian, Toronto, spent yesterday in the city, the guest of Principal Riddell, and left last night for Montreal. Mr. Creighton attended the Alberta conference at Calgary last week, and is making a tour of the province. He intends devoting an issue of the Guardian to Edmonton to district.

Colonel Edwards is not taking an active part in the mud-dredging operations, but he has some interesting data on the consumption of gas in his native town, Newmarket, Ont., which shows to what extent this valuable commodity may be used.

Peterboro is a town of 15,000 population, practically the same as Edmonton. Electricity is used for power and street lighting. In 600 houses there are a million and a half feet of gas used every month for domestic purposes alone.

The gas plant is working to its full capacity and the company are expanding 300,000 additional and improving.

The people are using gas because they find it the most economical and practical fuel, and the consumption is increasing rapidly. Artificial gas is used.

Last night at the Edmonton Opera House the Friggle company presented a dramatized version of the beautiful story of "Little Lord Fauntleroy." Only a few seats were left.

Only a few seats were left. The precocious audience greeted the company. Little Lord Fauntleroy, of Edmonton, appeared in the title role, and played with a naturalness and grace that surprised the audience.

Miss Winn was a marked ability that speaks well for future success in the professional line. Miss Charlotte Hammond in the role of "Dorcas," Lord Fauntleroy's mother, was particularly good, especially in the very emotional scene in which she played with much feeling.

Joe Friggle portrayed the villainous character of the ill-tempered, ill-mannered, gouty old Earl of Dorincourt. The other characters were all well played. Every member of the company is worthy of special mention in the manner in which they played.

The play altogether is a refined and delicate piece of work, and will be repeated this afternoon and evening.

PERSONAL.

G. H. Stead, a Winnipeg broker, is in the city to-day.

Wm. Dear, of Innisfree, was at the Queen's yesterday.

B. B. Huntington, of the Dallas, Tex., is at the Windsor.

Dr. N. D. Steele, of Innisfree, came in on last night's C. N. R.

Wm. Webber, of Vermilion, came in on the C. N. R. yesterday.

V. D. Hogg, of Calgary, registered at the Fairmont last night.

J. E. Vandenberg, the Dayland lumber merchant, is at the St. James.

R. M. Angus, a prominent Wetaskiwin business man, is in the city to-day.

J. M. Kenyon and W. Kenyon came in on the C. N. R. from Innisfree last night.

B. B. Northway, of Arrowhead, B.C., is spending a few days in the city.

T. C. Brown, of Fowler & Brown, the Wetaskiwin merchants, is at the Alberta.

P. A. Miquelon, Wetaskiwin, postmaster, is on a brief business trip to the city.

Mrs. J. S. Johnson and Mrs. Fred Arthur, of Leduc, are guests at the Castle.

R. J. Williams and Miss Williams, of Calgary, are guests at the St. James.

J. W. Stewart, a well known Winnipeg victualer, is on a business trip to the city.

Jno. Holstad, divisional freight agent of the C. P. R., came up from Calgary yesterday.

J. H. D. Benson, manager of the Imperial Bank at Wetaskiwin, is in the city on a business trip.

B. E. Lord, John Nelson and A. Anderson, a party of home-seekers from Daumville, N.D., arrived in the city yesterday.

A. Menier and H. Bann, of Minot,

N.D., arrived in the city yesterday. They will spend some time in the city looking over the ground, with a view to locate.

SCOTLAND FOREVER!

The Galadonian Club engages the Strachan-Spence Company.

All lovers of Scottish music will be pleased by the news that Miss Margaret Strachan with her sister, Miss Margaret Strachan, and Garvin, Spence are coming to Edmonton on June 15th.

There are no greater favorites on this continent than this Scottish trio and they are particularly liked in our own Sunny Province of Alberta.

Since appearing here one year ago they have been in Vancouver, Victoria, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland, Boise, Walla-Walla, Salt Lake City, Denver, Omaha, Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth and various other towns.

BUFFALOES OFF FOR LAMONT.

Trains Left C. N. R. Depot Early this Morning With the New-Comers.

The two train loads of buffalo left the C. N. R. station this morning for Lamont, where they will be transferred to Elk Island park. A lane has been fenced for two miles from the station to the park, so the monarchs of the plains will be kept driven to their grazing ground.

One hundred and one buffalo came in the shipment. One dead buffalo was seen in one car with her head looking forward.

A large crowd of men, women and children gathered to see the animals. The immediate cause of the slaughter is occasioned by the hard winter causing a scarcity of good beef cattle.

There are lots of cattle, enough to support the local demand at least, but the grass has as yet only got fairly started, and those fit for the markets are few.

Beyond this is the fact that the larger ranchers are being gradually crowded out by those who divide their attention between farming and ranching.

The increase of population in the city, as well as all through the west, has created a demand beyond the supply at present available.

The added increase and the call from the big eastern centres for supplies will take all the good cattle the Alberta farmers and ranchers can produce in the future.

Hogs are now bringing 7-10 per pound live weight, and the price is still soaring. There is a great war, city, due largely to the hard winter and shortage of wheat for feeding.

Many of the Alberta farmers have yet to learn the value of vegetables as a good producer and feeder for hogs for the market.

They feed largely on grain, where they would get better results from mangels, potatoes and other tubers or roots.

Many of them went out of hog raising last year on account of the prices being small, but one well versed in business is satisfied that the statement that there is good money in marketing hogs is far per pound live weight, if they are properly fed and looked after.

Corries have caused great havoc among the lambs and sheep this past season. Mutton is costing the retailer 12 1/2 to 14 per pound dressed.

GREEN TEA

is preferred by Former Japan Tea Drinkers Because of its Greater Purity.

Lead Packets Only. 45c, 50c, and 60c. per lb.

At All Grocers.

Highest Award St. Louis, 1904

LOCAL MEAT MARKET.

The prices paid by the dealers in Edmonton for beef, pork and mutton have greatly increased the past year, and the end is not yet in sight.

Prime beaver dressed, are now costing the retailer 97 to 98 per hundred weight all around, an advance of about \$1.50 during the past two months.

A year ago beef cost 42 to 64 per pound dressed, and 30 to 54 live weight. Today, the farmers and wholesalers are getting prime 4 1/2 per pound live weight for prime and 40 occasionally for something extra good.

The prices to consumers have not been raised proportionately with the exception of some special cuts. The retailers claim they are selling the poorer cuts at cost and under, and must get their profits from the sirloins, roasts and steaks, which are largely in demand.

It is the opinion of the dealers that the meat will be as cheap as it has been in the past, and they support their statement with a number of reasons. The immediate cause is occasioned by the hard winter causing a scarcity of good beef cattle.

There are lots of cattle, enough to support the local demand at least, but the grass has as yet only got fairly started, and those fit for the markets are few.

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SIR FREDERICK.

Liverpool, May 31.—Among the passengers on the steamer Empress of Ireland, which left here today for Quebec, are Prince Fushimi, a cousin of the emperor of Japan, and Sir Frederick Borden, Canadian minister of militia and defence, and Lady Borden.

The C. N. R. has disposed of its property north of the track to Walker and Dufferin. The property is to be surveyed and put on the market right away. They are at work grading the main street and expect a growing in the near future.

The Court of Revision for the town met last night. Some deductions were made in the assessment. The Roland M. Boswell hospital is exempt from paying taxes for one year.

Harry Bortell, from Vermilion, president of the Liberal Association for Vermilion, is in town.

VEGREVILLE

ON MONDAY, JUNE 3rd, A NEW SUB-DIVISION

of this most thriving town will be placed before the public.

It is a continuation of the Main Street, where lots are being sold for \$2,000, half a mile from the station, and is here 80 feet wide, on rising ground, and is bound in the near future to be a busy part of the city.

Lots on the principal streets are 13-15 by 150 feet, and the estate is laid out on the same liberal scale.

The history of Edmonton will be repeated at Vegreville. Who is there to-day that does not regret the lack of foresight in not securing Edmonton lots when they were within his grasp.

Everyone believes Vegreville has a big future. Now is the opportunity for the young man to buy lots in a growing town to hold. His single dollars will soon become hundreds, and his fortune is made. The lots will be from \$75, and are offered for sale by the

McClary-CANADIAN REALTY CO.

Sandison Block, Jasper Ave., Edmonton

Table Silver

For September Weddings

Our Table Silver recommends itself to buyers of critical tastes. Its sharp, clean-cut design, its graceful proportions, its serviceable weights, mark each design as one of superior excellence.

Adequate preparations have been completed for showing the largest, most distinctive and desirable stock of silverware ever offered to the Western public.

Special attention is invited to our present appropriate stock for Wedding Gifts.

Send for Catalogue

HENRY DIRKS

& SONS, LTD.

Gold and Silverware, 300-352 Main Street, WINNIPEG.

Summer Goods

Refrigerators	1	\$10.00 each up
Lawn Mowers	1	2.75 "
Screen Doors	1	1.25 "
Window Screens	1	20c "
Ice Cream Freezers	1	2.50 "
Rubber Hose	1	10c. per foot up
Poultry Netting.		Green Wire Cloth.

Chown Hardware Co.

Opposite Bank of Commerce.

NORQUAY

REAL ESTATE BROKER

CAN SELL YOUR WINNIPEG PROPERTY

SEND DESCRIPTION TO P.O. BOX 759 - 445 MAIN ST. WINNIPEG - MAN.

ST. MARGARET'S COLLEGE

A Catholic Boarding School for Girls. Located in the heart of the city. The school is a beautiful building with a large assembly hall, gymnasium, and a large library. The school is open to all girls of the Catholic faith.

Write the Principal, St. Margaret's College, 1111-1113 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Agents in Camrose
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Beals & Hoar
for
HIGH GRADE
BUGGIES

Liverpool, May 31.—Among the passengers on the steamer Empress of Ireland, which left here today for Quebec, are Prince Fushimi, a cousin of the emperor of Japan, and Sir Frederick Borden, Canadian minister of militia and defence, and Lady Borden.

The C. N. R. has disposed of its property north of the track to Walker and Dufferin. The property is to be surveyed and put on the market right away. They are at work grading the main street and expect a growing in the near future.

The Court of Revision for the town met last night. Some deductions were made in the assessment. The Roland M. Boswell hospital is exempt from paying taxes for one year.

Harry Bortell, from Vermilion, president of the Liberal Association for Vermilion, is in town.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE WATER-PAN

is not appreciated by many furniture manufacturers or the general public as much as it should be.

Without the moisture evaporated from the water in the pan, the hot air distributed throughout the house is dry and dusty. Cracks and opens up the furniture—is not fit to breathe into the lungs.

Yet, mind you, some furnace makers place this important water-pan where there is often not enough heat to evaporate the water. Put it out of sight in an awkward position at the side or back, where it cannot readily be filled without being removed—and when filled it would take a juggler to replace it without spilling a big share over himself.

Note the convenient location of the large water-pan of the Sunshine—just above the fuel door. Takes but a moment or two to fill it.



THE EARLY SUNSHINE METHOD

It is placed right in the path of the hot air as it circulates around the dome of the furnace. It is impossible for any heated air to pass out of the registers before extracting its due share of moisture from the water-pan. That means you breathe healthful, clarified air, free from dust and dryness.

For the sake of your furniture, your own health and peace of mind, you should decide on the Sunshine.

If your local dealer does not handle the Sunshine write direct to us for FREE BOOKLET.

McClary's

LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER ST. JOHN, N.B.

For Sale by A. Lee & Co., Edmonton.

With the Farmers

A STUDY OF BREEDS OF SWINE.

An instructive pamphlet devoted to breeds of swine has been issued from Ottawa by the Live Stock Branch. It deals with the history, characteristics and points of excellence of the six principal breeds reared in Canada. Commencing with a review of the origin of domestic swine the bulletin teaches that the many varieties that are found in various parts of the world are all descended from one original stock of wild hog. The variations that were effected by domestication upon the progenitors of our present breeds are followed out briefly. It is pointed out that confinement along with an ample supply of food soon affected great and lasting changes in conformation, disposition and aptitudes of the animals. With these changes there came about a breeding to type and color in various localities as suited the requirements and designs of the hog raisers, resulting in the course of time in establishing the present pure breeds.

The breeds described in the bulletin and represented by illustrations of typical animals are the Yorkshire, the Tamworth, the Berkshire, the Chester White, the Poland China and the Duro-Jersey. The first and second are described as bacon breeds, the third and fourth as midway between the bacon and lard type and the two remaining breeds as belonging to the lard producing class of hogs.

The improvement of the Yorkshire is traced down from 1700, the time of Robert Bakewell. It was not until 1860 that this breed was given a separate classification at English shows. Among the chief characteristics of the Yorkshire of the present day are its docility, vigor, muscular development and its excellent crossing qualities. They are said to be early maturing, reaching with good care a marketable condition, weighing from 180 to 220 pounds at from six to seven months old.

The Tamworth which is also described as belonging to the large breeds is traced from about 1815, when it is said to have been introduced into England from Ireland by Sir Robert Peel. The author of the bulletin claims that this breed is purer than any of the others, inasmuch as its improvement has been brought about almost entirely by selection of animals within the breed itself. It is stated to have received little attention outside of the counties of Leicestershire, Staffordshire and North Hampshire until about 1850, when the bacon curers of England commenced a campaign against the then fashionable short, fat and heavy shouldered pig, which they found quite unsuitable for bacon production. The Tamworth then came in to prominence as an improver of some of the other English breeds. It seems to have maintained from that time its disposition to put on lean meat during its growth.

With the description of each breed is published a scale of points by which the illustrations of the animals are to be looked for in selecting breeding animals. The author of the bulletin is Mr. J. B. Spencer, B. S. A., who has in this work presented a systematic study of swine that should be highly appreciated not only by students of animal husbandry, but by swine raisers in all parts of Canada. Copies of the bulletin are obtainable by applying to the Live Stock Commissioner at Ottawa.

The Berkshire is stated to have assumed a fairly uniform and desirable type about the year 1820. It was at that time a fine appearing animal, very hardy, of good size and length, yet without coarseness. Unfortunately, owing to a fashion which prevailed some years afterwards, the Berkshire was developed into a thick short animal with heavy jaw, thick neck and fat back. Later the style of hog became unpopular and the attention was again given to developing greater length, symmetry and fleshiness.

As now found, the Berkshire exhibits desirable qualifications as a packers' animal.

The history of the Chester-White is extremely interesting. It is said to trace back to a pair of white hogs imported into Chester County, Pa., from England in 1818. This importation made a marked change in the swine of the district with the result that the Chester-White rapidly grew in favor. In the early years it was a fairly lengthy type of hog, but for many years past it has been classed as a corn-belt hog of the thick-backed sort. A few breeders in Canada, the bulletin states, have sought by selection and management to develop the form and quality of the animal looked upon with favor by the packers and to some extent they have been successful.

The Poland-China and Duro-Jersey have during the past ten years grown less and less popular in Canada, according to the author of the bulletin. In 1905, only eight numbers of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association bred Poland-Chinas and three bred Duro-Jerseys.

CUT WORMS IN THE FIELDS AND GARDENS.

Bearing in mind the enormous damage that was done by cut worms last spring, it will pay the farmer and gardener to give a look to their crops as early as possible after they are sown, and at any rate just as soon as the small plants begin to appear. The present month or so will not be very numerous, but still so that probably the cut worms will not be nearly so plentiful this spring as they were last, but from reports and from what has already been seen in the fields and gardens there is still risk of a good deal of damage from the depredations of these creatures this year.

These pests are very easily destroyed and the remedy consists in applying a mixture of kerosene and Paris green

to the surface of the ground in which the cut worms are hibernating. The creatures come out to the surface to feed at night and soon seem to be in great favour with them as a food, and when there is a judicious mixture of Paris green along with it they usually are quite satisfied with no more. The mixture should be in the proportion of one pound of Paris green to 50 pounds of bran, although some authorities prescribe double the quantity of bran to the same amount of Paris green. The bran should be mixed with sweetened water till it is crumbly and lumpy and the Paris green dusted on to it and thoroughly mixed. It may be applied with a piece of shingle or even the bare hand if only a small quantity is to be used. Many farmers found his treatment very effective last year and it is now recognized as the standard remedy all over the country where cut worms become a pest.

To prevent disappointment in the cabbage patch every plant should be protected by a screen of paper tacked on the stalk just above the roots and loosely enfolding the leaves. This forms an effective barrier to the cut worms, is easily applied, and does not interfere with the growth of the cabbage.

WEEDS AND WILD FLOWERS.

They Plunder the Life Blood of the Soil. Can Be Kept Under Control.

They may be of some passing interest to the botanist, but neither the one nor the other finds a place in the present-day economies of farming. They are synonymous terms for an affliction before which the woe of "cut shortage" are a mere diversion. Whatever overtakes the grain crop, every farmer can count on his weeds and wild flowers. Their "trains" beats the nine lives of a cat. They will live comfortably when all around them droop and die in the absence of moisture at midsummer.

The weeds are the greatest pecuniary outside the penitentiary walls. They plunder the life blood of the soil, they are fatal to the farmer's peace of mind, they are a constant menace to his character as a grain grower, and they dip deeply into his hard-earned returns at settling day.

Believe it or not, as you like, farmers, the best paying method of clearing wheat is to grow it clean on the field. It is not possible to entirely suppress the separator? It is, and so seriously disconcerted that who is enthusiastic about his farming will dispute it.

We quote the following from the pen of one who knows what he is writing about, and he invariably draws upon his own experience: "Can weeds be kept under control? They can and are in some places. Is it worth while? Without any doubt it is and success is impossible without it. Then why are they grown? Carelessness, indifference, discouragement, ignorance, expense, the disease. Given a good start, very little more is needed to keep them down."

It is always a fight, but not a hard one, provided they are not sown with the grain. He who would by his carelessness poison his soil by planting foul weed seeds, does not deserve to own his land, and seldom does very long. Many a man has not thought about it at all. He has gone on sowing his neighbor's seed, assuming what is good enough for his neighbor, is good enough for him, and so through sheer indifference he finds himself confronted with a fight for supremacy.

Then the danger is, he becomes discouraged after a few years and gives up the battle or resigns it to a tenant who can't pay the rent. When that stage comes, the land cannot wait the coming of a man of capital, who can afford to take time at the task. Leaving it in grass, he tackles the weeds and the war is waged until all is again in a normal condition.

Some there are who don't seem to think that certain failure is already written on the farm, where neglect is seen in this particular. Through sheer ignorance they allow the weeds to use every loyal, manly or actually with a drill sow them mixed with the golden grain. The weeds always become the master in such a case. If all the seed were counted it would be soon that a far greater number of weed seeds had been sown than grain seeds. We earnestly urge every loyal farmer to fight against this dire enemy. Hold the ground for yourself and allow not the thief to steal it from you. Many an honest farmer who has valiantly fought and won the day in the past is now confronted with a lack of it, if he can be had at all, it is quite beyond his means. Nevertheless the fight must be continued or defeat is sure. The weeds must be kept as well cultivated, hold them out and wait. Weeds will not always be too high, they will be too deep or land will increase in value. The temptation to pull the weeds out of us have seen abnormal. However, when values went beyond their real worth, but the reaction was inevitable. It will come again, and things will right themselves. Therefore, be steadfast and hold your ground—Good Farming. Hold your

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Correspondence

THE GAS QUESTION.
(Alderman Walker's Brand.)

To the Editor of the Bulletin.

Mr.—I read with interest in tonight's issue of the Evening Journal a rather lengthy article from the pen of His Worship Mayor Griesbach, in explanation of the most remarkable attitude he has taken with regard to the two gas agreements to be submitted to the ratepayers on Monday next.

From his letter, after most careful perusal, I have come to the conclusion, that although it there runs an official, or semi-official tone, that Mayor Griesbach is writing as he does, feels that he is voicing the opinion of the council over which he presides. It is possible that other readers of his letter assume that such is the case. If I am right in this conclusion, I can only say, and that most emphatically, that his worship does not voice the feeling of that body. When in committee of the whole, the members of the council recommended, with but little opposition, the franchise of the Artificial Gas company to the council. On the other hand the franchise of the Natural Gas company would not have been recommended, had his worship not seen fit to ignore the rules of parliamentary procedure, and cast two votes in favor of such recommendation. While the final vote was taken in the council on the two agreements, the Artificial Gas company agreement, with the exception of Ald. Smith's vote, was passed unanimously, against the other hand, the franchise of the Natural Gas company, would not have passed the council, had not his worship bluffed one of the members of the council into not voting, and thus overlooked the fact that according to the city charter every member must vote unless excused from doing so by the members present. His worship's letter is an endorsement of the statement that found most difficulty in passing through the council, and is, in no uncertain terms, a repudiation of the agreement that, in a very large measure, the council support.

I was somewhat surprised to find Mayor Griesbach still adhering to the opinion that the first agreement with the Northwest Gas and Oil company is a satisfactory one. To the company it doubtless was, but what about the city? Does his worship forget that in the first agreement there was a clause, which was copied, practically verbatim, into the present franchise, but later modified, when its true meaning was known, a clause which provided that the Northwest Gas and Oil company were first, to supply the needs of the civic utilities, and then the citizens, but neglected to state how many citizens. In other words, if the company in question were able to supply the needs of the civic utilities, and say five thousand people out of a population of twenty thousand, the other fifteen thousand according to that particular clause, were left to face with three eventualities.

Wait till the company sink more gas wells. In the event of the gas supply being limited, wait till an artificial plant could be erected, and in case that was not done, take chances on having to enter into expensive litigation to try and get back the rights given away in a charter recommended by the council over which ex-Mayor Short presided, a charter which our present mayor characterizes as a satisfactory agreement.

I do not wish in any way, sir, to cast reflections on any statements made by Mayor Griesbach with regard to his policy on the gas situation, but I must confess that I find it difficult to harmonize his statement that he "entered upon the discussion absolutely unbiased," with statements made by him at a committee meeting in the council chamber, when he said his presence and hearing, to the effect that the city had no desire whatever to make a bargain with the International Heat and Power company, that that company must approach the city as supplicants, that he questioned if the city required or wanted artificial gas, and further that the city did not have to approach that company in a spirit of fairness, that in so far as he was concerned he was opposed to their proposition first, last and all the time.

In a multiplicity of words Mayor Griesbach tries to prove that gas at \$1.00 is equal to coal at \$12 per ton and "submit that manufacturers and others who require to get the greatest value for their money cannot and will not use gas on a basis of coal at \$12 per ton when the market price of that commodity is really one-third the price of coal. Very true, but why does his worship quibble with a question that he on at least one occasion gave evidence of having some knowledge, does he forget his remarks to the council some few weeks ago, when the question of purchasing a gas producer plant for the city electric light works came before that body for its consideration, when he then explained, quite clearly, that the reason was one of the most up-to-date obtainable, and that more power could be obtained by first turning the coal into gas than by using it as the city is now doing. The writer made it his business to look into the question, and has learned from reliable sources that the mayor was quite correct, that one ton of coal when transformed into gas will furnish about fifteen times as much energy as when used direct, in other words in using coal "straight" about 8 per cent. of its total energy is utilized, the rest being lost in transmission, the same ton of coal turned into gas delivers at least 75 per cent. of the energy it contained as coal. Further that the modern gas engine is one of the most potent factors in the power world today. The mayor's comparison of the two commodities on a basis of gas at \$1.00 per thousand feet, and coal at \$12 per ton, when he refers to manufacturers in particular, in the face of the comparison made by him on an energy basis on the occasion referred to, surely justifies any making the statement that in my humble opinion he is only quibbling with the question.

I must say, sir, that I fail to understand Mayor Griesbach, on another

point, that is when he makes the statement that he "cannot conceive how any person can be expected to experiment unless there is some reasonable assurance that when natural gas is found it can be profitably disposed of." This is the problem and the natural gas argument is a proposed solution. Nothing better has been suggested, and further when he suggests that "a reward for the discovery of natural gas" be offered, how he forgets that the artificial gas people through their representative, stated in the council chamber that if given a natural gas franchise they were prepared to enter the natural gas business and prospect for gas, giving the city a bond for an amount sufficient to guarantee their doing so in a satisfactory manner?

I am sorry that his worship is of the opinion that the Artificial Gas company's agreement "does not to his mind contain a single feature of interest or of value to us," let us assume one feature, it is a non-exclusive franchise. In the event of the citizens being dissatisfied with the prices charged by either of the companies they have the right to ask that such prices be submitted to arbitration. If the result of arbitration is against the city it can, in so far as the Artificial Gas company is concerned, the non-exclusive company, obtain redress by going into the gas business itself or granting a charter to another company promising to do so, but how can this be done eventually in the case of the Natural Gas company, the "monopoly," the citizens of Edmonton, they wanted gas, would simply have to wait in patience and pay the unsatisfactory rates till 1922. A feature that in my humble estimation is of some value and interest to the citizens of this city.

His worship states in most unequalled terms "that he believes in and practices municipal ownership." In the same breath he suggests that he "agrees that sufficient safeguards have been thrown around the exclusive franchise to make it a comparatively harmless thing." It is generally admitted that Mayor Griesbach has no small amount of knowledge along municipal ownership lines, but after making a statement such as that quoted, with regard to an exclusive franchise, a "monopoly," it must be admitted that his knowledge and experience is so far as they are concerned, is painfully meagre. A monopoly is always a monopoly, and any person who has ever had anything whatever to do with one, knows that there has never been one with sufficient safeguards to render it comparatively harmless. On one occasion I heard his worship make the statement, "I regard a franchise as a very valuable thing." If the Northwest Gas and Oil company are given that "very valuable thing" by the citizens on Monday next, what plight would the city be in if soon after, the present company sold that "very valuable thing" in this case perhaps of incalculable value from the fact that it is an exclusive monopoly, to some one of the gigantic trusts that are always open to purchase valuable franchises, and left the city practically at the mercy of such a trust for fifteen long years? I am of the opinion that long before the exclusive term was up the mayor would have changed his opinion with regard to safeguarding monopolies, in order to render them harmless.

I can agree with Mayor Griesbach when he says "that the discovery of natural gas in Edmonton would result in an increase of twenty-five per cent in values generally, and would assure price to the city for manufacturing purposes, which we do not enjoy," but only upon one condition, and that is that it is not controlled by the Northwest Gas company, a monopoly, if that is, how can we get the "minimum price" for the city for manufacturing purposes and to manufacturers, if fixed at 30¢ per thousand cubic feet, and hope to induce manufacturing concerns to come to our city when other places such as Medicine Hat, are prepared to sell gas at 15¢ per thousand cubic feet?

The elector who votes for the International Heat and Power company on Monday next, votes for a new industry for the city as supplicants, for the investment of over \$250,000 of outside capital in the city, capital we would not otherwise get, votes for a concern that means business and agrees to supply gas to the citizens by December 1908, and votes in support of the principle of public ownership, in that the charter is non-exclusive, and the city can go into the gas business at any time if it so desires. On the other hand the citizen who votes for the Northwest Gas and Oil company's charter, votes for a concern that is purely speculative, votes for a company that does not mean to deliver gas unless it discovers the natural article in paying quantities within two years, votes directly against the principles of municipal ownership, in that the company has an absolutely exclusive monopoly against the city till 1922, and during

that time the city cannot enter into the natural gas field.

Memorials have been and are one of the greatest evils on this continent. If natural gas is discovered in this vicinity, are the citizens on Monday next going to deliberately place the absolute control in so far as the city is concerned in the hands of a monopoly? I hope not, even if advised to do so by his worship's mayor.

Yours respectfully,
J. B. WALKER.
Alderman.

Just Received

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Table Cloths 3 yds. in length - \$1.50

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Table Linen, 70 in. wide. Per yard - 50c.

Table Linen, 50 in. wide. Per yard - 35c.

Pillow Slips in heavy cotton, 42 in. Each - 25c.

Circular Pillow Cloth 40 and 42 in. Per yard - 17 1/2c. and 20c.

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CANDY & CO.

To Discuss Grain Question

(Continued from Page 2)

tions and working in harmony with large milling interests are becoming dangerously strong. Possessing practically all the storage facilities of the country at initial points and controlling a large portion of the terminal elevator space as well, supplying the only avenue by which the farming population, lacking both storage facilities and money, can quickly dispose of their grain in the absence of adequate transportation facilities, they are able to buy the greater part of the crop at a price much below its legitimate value. In addition to this they are able, if unscrupulous in the methods employed in their elevators, to increase their profits still further by giving light weights, low gradings, taxing heavy dockage, and changing the identity of the farmers' specially-binned grain at initial points and by skimming grades at the initial, intermediate and terminal elevators. With all these advantages at their disposal they can steadily undersell competitors having no storage facilities until such competitors are driven out of business. They would then be in the enjoyment of a monopoly of the grain trade.

There appears only one practical way to prevent the creation of this monopoly and to free the trade from the many abuses consequent to the storage facilities being in private hands and operated for the advantage of the dealer rather than the consumer of the product. This is for the provincial government to create a complete and efficient government owned and operated storage elevator, throughout the province by buying all the initial elevators with a sufficient number of new ones to provide adequate government storage at every shipping point. The new buildings would be constructed on a uniform plan with uniform sized bins for the most part, say one thousand bushels capacity, and the old ones remodelled by subdividing the large bins. They could be equipped with up-to-date cleaners, so that the grain might be cleaned to grade requirements before being washed and stored and the screenings returned to the owner.

The owner could thus supervise the cleaning of his grain, save freight on dirt and take back the screenings which he could use on the farm for seedling purposes. They would also be equipped with scales for weighing in and out. Provision would be made for small lots after being cleaned would be deposited, giving a true sample of the contents of bins. A farmer presenting him with wheat would be allocated a bin at a fixed rental per month or fraction thereof with cleaning and insurance charges where necessary and he would not need to fill in a reasonable time. A storage receipt would be issued for each lot, such as a bin was filled the operator would mail a sample drawn from the locker to the chief grain inspector who would issue a grade certificate therefor, giving grade, weight per measured bushel, place of storage, number of elevator and number of lot. On receipt of the grade certificate and on presentation of the storage receipt the operator would issue a warehouse receipt to the owner with the certificate and expense bill for storage, etc., attached. Farmers having small lots could arrange for joint use of a bin.

No advance charges will have to be met before the sale of grain. The owner of the grain being in possession of the complete documents could sell or consign his car. In case of loss he would receive settlement in full at once. In case of consigning or hypothecating to a bank he could secure a 75 per cent. advance on value grain at his station. This advance could be secured as is now done on "bills and inspections," at a rate of six per cent. Thus, as fast as a farmer could store his grain he could realize 75 per cent. on the value, whether cars were available for transportation or not, which would be an immense advantage, not only to himself, but to every business in the country, except perhaps the grain dealer, who could no longer take advantage of a blockade to "cure" the producer.

The fact that the elevators were used solely for the purpose of special binning grain and were entirely free from the control or manipulation of buyers would eliminate the give light weights, take heavy dockages, misgrade or change the identity of the stored wheat. It would put an end to the improper allotment of cars which now makes a mockery of the grain act and the street selling would soon be a thing of the past.

By appointing the operator as shipper and by declaring intention to ship and ability to load, as required by the grain act, the applicant for cars need never lose his turn, nor need cars be allotted to those no longer requiring them. A check upon unscrupulous distribution of cars as between shipping points could be provided by daily reports from the operators received at the department of agriculture.

The grain being officially weighed and inspected before being handed over to the railways, they would be some reasonable weight and therefore no shortage in weight and deterioration in quality in transit from shipping point to destination. Another advantage of having the weight made at point of shipment is that cars could be shipped to points either east or west of the point of shipment and sold for delivery to millers for flour, or for feed or seed purposes, either in the west or eastern Canada, on either grade or sample without risk of fraud, as the seller is protected by the official grade sample and weight in case of dispute, and the buyer has no recourse to the transportation companies in case of discrepancy.

It is now customary in the case of shipment to the miller to ship the grain through the elevator at a cost of 10 cents per bushel, and to pay a cent per bushel for the purpose of cleaning and obtaining official weight. This change would be

visited by cleaning and weighing at initial points.

Main many types of wheat do not lend themselves to being classified according to their intrinsic value under the present grading system. Take for example plump freckled grain, bleached grain or grain heavily covered by being stored in a public elevator under control of a public official. Official samples of grain of this class could be sent to presumptive customers anywhere, making selling as simple as possible. Also a sample of wheat could be sent to a miller without making Winnipeg an order point by sending samples from bins to be compared under official supervision in a sample room. Millers and exporters could buy from these samples, and either send direct to mill or collect in the west and then ship to exporters for export as sample lots.

The facility of sending samples for securing of advance before the identity of wheat is lost and before transportation is available would tend to a more liberally marketing, giving to the farmer lower opportunity to receive satisfactory bids and a greater ability to make the supply just sufficient to make the active miller demand from month to month. In the long run the miller would not pay more for his wheat, but the speculator would have fewer opportunities to fleece the farmers at one time of the year than the miller at another.

With such a storage system, freed from the abuses of the present one, if the railways were a reliable carrier in freight rates from interior points to the lake ports from May to August, to in some extent offset the carrying charges, the periodic disorganization of traffic could be obviated.

To be provided for either directly or indirectly by the owner of grain, who should be the owner of the farm, farmers' elevator, company elevator and the railway terminal or government system. The government can finance the system at the lowest rate and operate at a cost.

The Canadian farmer must meet the competition of the Indian, the Russian peasant and Argentine peon in the world's markets. He can only do this by lowering his scale of living to theirs or creating a more economical system and intelligent system of reducing, classifying, storing, transporting and marketing his products.

The terminal elevators should be owned and operated by the Dominion Government that all manipulation of grain in the interest of individual dealers may be abolished and also that the loading of stored grain belonging to the common stock by the railways or elevator officials for the filling of contracts by large dealers who are short of spot grain may be prevented. Some way must be found to prevent the manipulation of the different grades as shipped out from the terminals will be high as the average quality of the same grades as they come from the farm.

The only hope is in government ownership and operation of the terminal elevators.

Reciprocal Damages.
It is proposed to add to the grain act a clause which shall provide a car within one week of the time of loading, failing which the quality of the grain shall be reduced to the extent of the exorbitant of the rate of the week allowed until the order is filled; they shall further deduct one dollar per day per car for each day after the expiry of 10 hours from finalizing of loading, during which the car remains idle on the siding at or near the station where the loading was made; they shall in addition deduct one dollar per day for each day after the expiry of the car takes to reach its destination than it would take if moved at the rate of 40 miles per day.

The employment of a Sale Unit.

There is no doubt that the employment of the central would greatly shorten and simplify all the connection with grain-handling, but custom dies and the grain act would need to be broken down this barrier of custom.

The provincial government will meet the cost of single fare for all accredited delegates attending the conference. Each delegate should buy a single fare ticket to Winnipeg and set a standard certificate from the railway agent for same, which will entitle him to a free return ticket.

It is hoped that the various municipal councils will call a special meeting if necessary and appoint delegates to accompany the representatives of the farmers' interests may be strong representation at the conference.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The regular meeting of the Ladies' Musical Society will be held at Mrs. Macdonald's, 448 10th Street, on Monday afternoon at three o'clock.

SPORTING NOTES.

The reserve team of the St. Paul and Edmonton clubs met to-night on the exhibition grounds in the fourth match of the Inter-metropolitan football series. The two All Saints and Caledonian teams played a very close game. Two school cricket clubs met in the first series of matches yesterday and got their organizations ready for the season's games. Practices will be held on Monday and Friday. Subscriptions will be \$1, and the club will be going into the game with a win. The following officials were elected: McKay Avenue Club—Secretary, H. Brown; committee, E. Barrow, W. Pace and H. Row; Capt. Westward Ho Club—Secretary, E. Barrow; committee, E. Barrow, W. Pace and H. Row; Capt. Westward Ho Club—Secretary, E. Barrow; committee, E. Barrow, W. Pace and H. Row.

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